

MARBLE HILL PRESS

JOHN W. ALLEN, Pub.
CHAS. W. ALLEN, Business Manager.
Editor.

MISSOURI

One good reason why the less indifference to the people of Hawaii is that when it we will have some way of a valuable contribution to offer for Canada. As the Sam is of opinion that he might save Canada most anytime he may indisposed to a dicker.

Disorderly jumbles of words cloud the memories of great men, dead and living, muddle history and pervert the public taste. When the world's civilization becomes perfect the police will suppress people who issue "lives" on the day of the funeral and puff their wares by describing themselves as the deceased victim's "intimate literary friends."

Pittsburgh left his home and sorrowing wife. When he came the other day expecting to upon the hearthstone like a sunshine, he found that the wiped her weeping eyes and a better-looking man. This simple domestic shows that the Enoch should not be tackled in.

Education must be times. If up with the ment of age does not af-rially the usefulness of ch state and city es-erated schools, and the system is often ahead of old Eastern towns. ers and text books can ver the call for them erality of money

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Will Take the Place if He Can Get It. SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 27.—An Associated Press Representative yesterday upon Mr. Benton Hanchett, who nominated on Friday by Pres-Harrison to succeed Judge Jackson on the Sixth Circuit Federal. In reply to a question whether he would accept the appointment, Mr. Hanchett said he would if he was con- firmed. He has telegraphed the Pres- to that effect.

BONANZA KING SHOT.

JOHN W. MACKAY STOPS A BULLET.

The Famous California Millionaire Shot in the Back by an Old Man, Who Afterward Shoots Himself—Mackay's Wound Not Likely to Prove Fatal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 27.—John W. Mackay, the famous Bonanza mining man and financier, was shot through the back shortly after noon by a man giving his name as W. C. Rippi, and narrowly escaped death. Rippi, after firing one shot at Mackay shot himself through the left breast and will die. So far Mackay's wound is not serious and there is no danger of a fatal determination. The shooting occurred in the paved court back of the Lick House, which runs from Sutter to Post Streets, between Montgomery and Kearney.

A white-haired man was noticed walking around Sutter Street acting very nervously during the early portion of the morning, throwing his hand back on his hip pocket. It is the custom of John W. Mackay to come about noon time every day to the jewelry store at the corner of Sutter Street and Lick Alley to compare the time of day, and he is always very prompt. As Mackay reached the end of the alley nearest Sutter Street and was a few feet away from where the old man was standing, the latter pulled out his revolver and fired one shot. The bullet struck Mackay in the middle of the back.

After firing the shot the would-be murderer supplemented his crime by turning the pistol on himself and firing a shot into his own body. The self-inflicted wound was serious, but as long as he could walk he followed Mackay up trying to fire at him again, but he was so weak that he could not pull the trigger of the pistol. He then threw up his hands, exclaiming: "My God! I am satisfied."

Mackay put his hand behind his back and some one raised his coat. As he drew his hand out it was covered with blood, and he exclaimed to one of his friends that the shot had taken effect in the middle of his back. Mackay was placed in a buggy and taken to the Palace Hotel.

The old man who did the shooting was taken to the Receiving Hospital in a patrol wagon. The man was conscious, but could not articulate. The patient was placed on an operating table when blood was seen to ooze through his clothing about the upper portion of his body. Further examination revealed that the bullet entered his left breast had passed through the trunk, coming out just below the left shoulder blade. The bullet was found just under the chin. The patient was apparently about 70 years of age, with white hair and close-cut white beard. In his pantaloons left-hand pocket was found a 48-caliber revolver of the bulldog pattern and all the cartridges intact; also in his pocket was a purse containing 20 cents, and an envelope containing a paper, on which was written: "Dr. I. R. Linton, Palace Hotel—End not yet."

A letter addressed to the Examiner read as follows: "Food for reflection. Paid \$150,000 for a sapphires to place on the jaded person of his wife. A sufficient amount to have saved 500 of his paupers from a suicidal grave. Just think of it. Inscribe it on his tomb."

Not since the shooting of Judge Terry at Lathrop by United States Marshal Nagle four years ago has there been such intense excitement in San Francisco. It was the noon hour, and thousands of people were on the streets in the business quarter where the shooting occurred. They crowded to the scene of the tragedy, and the narrow alleyway was soon black with the curious. Mackay is so well known in San Francisco that those who saw the shooting immediately recognized him, and the news that the Bonanza King had been shot spread with incredible rapidity. Crowds gathered about the bulletin boards and newspaper offices, and when extra edition papers were out they were eagerly purchased.

Bought a California Railroad. SAN RAPHAEL, Cal., Feb. 27.—Forty-two thousand shares of stock, a controlling interest, in the San Francisco & North Pacific road, extending from San Francisco to Ukiah, were sold in open court yesterday. The bidding was very spirited, starting in at \$10 a share by Seligman of New York, and rose by small jumps to \$20.25 a share, and at that figure was sold to Sidney E. Smith, representing a San Francisco syndicate headed by A. W. Foster, a local stock broker.

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A MATTER OF HEALTH.

St. Louis Authorities Examining the Baking Powders.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] At the request of Health Commissioner Brennan, the city chemist has collected samples of the various baking powders sold in St. Louis and subjected them to analysis for the purpose of obtaining for the public benefit information as to their composition and character, whether wholesome or otherwise.

Owing to the fact that alum baking powders are produced at a cost of less than four cents a pound, while in appearance they are hardly distinguishable from a pure cream of tartar powder, costing from eight to ten times as much to manufacture, there have been many of them put upon the market, and great efforts made to substitute them for the more wholesome cream of tartar compounds.

Of course, such powders afford wide margins of profits both to the manufacturers and dealers and it is not unusual to find them for this reason recommended and urged upon customers who would not, knowing their true character, use them under any consideration.

City Chemist Sullivan's report shows one pure cream of tartar powder only (the Royal); one cream of tartar powder containing free tartaric acid; one phosphate powder containing sulphate of lime, and that all the other brands are made from alum. The samples ranged in strength from 13.47 per cent of leavening (carbonic acid) gas found in the Royal, to 6.08 per cent found in an alum powder.

The general usefulness of a baking powder depends largely upon the quantity of leavening gas it gives off. A powder containing thirteen per cent. of gas will go more than twice as far—that is, one pound of such powder will raise more than twice as much flour—as one that evolves but six per cent. The economy thus shown, however, is not the greatest consideration. The low strength powders leave a large residuum in the food, which, being of alum in its various forms, renders the food positively unwholesome.

Upon this point, and in describing the character of the baking powder found of highest strength, the City Chemist says: "A high leavening power is requisite. Pure ingredients in proper combination quicken and increase the production of carbonic acid gas. In this the Royal excels all others. It is the highest in strength, in fabrication a faultless arrangement of agents, pure and wholesome, free from adulteration with lime, ammonia or alum."

The result of these tests will be read with interest and will prove of great benefit to housekeepers by enabling them to distinguish the pure from the numerous impure and unwholesome powders found in the market.

HANDLED 40,500 CARTLOADS.

Cost of Removing the Snow and Ice from Chicago Streets.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Enough of soiled ice and snow have been hauled out of downtown Chicago this winter to build a mountain. Since the work began, about Dec. 1, the Street Department has handled 40,500 cartloads of frozen stuff, all of which has been taken from the streets of the First Ward, except a small patch on the West Side and one or two principal thoroughfares on the North Side. It is estimated that the latest snowfall amounted to seventy-two cartloads to the block.

In the busiest season 500 men and 380 teams were employed daily. Most of the snow was dumped into the river, but the worst of the frozen slush was taken to the Ogden and Sheldon filling on the North Side. Up to date the cost of removing snow and ice has been about \$100,000. The street department did no work in the alleys, they being under control of the health department. Dr. Ware said yesterday his men had hauled nearly 4,000 tons of snow and ice from the alleys of the First Ward alone. It was the worst winter shown in the records, so far as expense is concerned.

Typhus Fever in a Jail.

JAMAICA, L. I., Feb. 27.—Sheriff Norton of Queens county reported yesterday morning to the Board of Supervisors that six new cases of typhus fever have been discovered among the prisoners in the jail at Long Island City since last night. On Monday Engineer Conroy abandoned the jail and left his department in charge of a prisoner. Conroy has been directed to return to the jail to be quarantined. No more prisoners will be received at the jail until the fever has been stamped out here.

Gresham Calls on Foster.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The next Secretary of State, Walter Q. Gresham, called on the present Secretary of State, John W. Foster, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday. They remained in conference about an hour. Afterward Mr. Foster said that what transpired was of no importance. He denied that the Bering Sea question had been touched upon and said that the meeting was of a purely friendly nature. Judge Gresham said that he would go to Lakewood, where he expected to meet Mr. Cleveland and some of the members of the new Cabinet.

A Great Newspaper's Achievement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Recorder the New York daily which created a sensation, both in this country and Europe, by offering \$1,000 for a consumption cure, and later placed twelve patients far advanced in the disease under a new treatment discovered by Dr. W. H. Amick, announces to-day that the treatment is in each one of these cases accomplishing a cure. The Recorder devotes several columns to-day to the publication of bulletins, in almost every case favorable, from physicians who, in response to its invitation are conducting tests of Dr. Amick's treatment in all parts of the United States. It reiterates its invitation and announces that arrangements have been made with Dr. Amick whereby medicines for a ten-day preliminary trial may be obtained free upon application to him. Physicians who wish to conduct independent test cases and sufferers from lung troubles who wish to act as such tests are instructed by the Recorder to address Dr. W. H. Amick, 168 W. Seventh street, Cincinnati, O. Physicians are requested to report results to the Recorder. Considerable enthusiasm is displayed by the Recorder in regard to the Amick treatment, and it says in effect that single-handed and without government aid it has discovered something which will in time wipe the dread disease, consumption, out of existence. The National Academy of Medicine of France at Paris and the United States Marine Hospital Service, Southern Atlantic District, have followed the Recorder's example and are conducting tests of the Amick treatment report remarkably favorable results.

A WAR AGAINST SMOKE.

St. Louis Grappling With the Smoke Nuisance—A New Bridge Across the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—In a group of business men smoking cigars after dinner at the Mercantile club the other afternoon, the statement was made by a manufacturer that the city would spend fully a quarter of a million dollars in testing smoke-preventing devices this year. He meant, of course, the manufacturers of the city who have joined the club which intends to clear the air of the smoke. This club got up the bills organizing the city crusade against the smoke nuisance, which the Mayor has just signed. The laws establish a bureau with inspectors, whose duty it is to prosecute those who will not use smoke preventing devices on their furnaces. A peculiarity of the law that distinguishes it from those proposed in other cities is that any inventor can have his device tested and its merit decided upon by a board of experts paid by the city. The club hopes to rid the city of half of its smoke cloud by the beginning of summer.

Ever since the Merchants' bridge was completed it has been seen that St. Louis would have to have another one to cross the Mississippi for the special use of foot passengers and vehicles. The Eads bridge built up East St. Louis, and the Merchants' bridge made Madison and Venice grow into flourishing towns. The people of these two towns cannot get to St. Louis on foot or by vehicles. They must use the regular trains of the Merchants' Terminal Company, or wait for slow ferry-boats. They want a bridge over which electric cars can run, and people can walk. The bill now before Congress provides for this kind of a bridge, which is to be built by St. Louis men at a cost of about \$300,000. Mayor Noonan has just signed a bill that will give St. Louis another electric street railway before the crowds begin to fill the city for the Fall Festivities. The road will run along Grand Avenue, one of the widest and most important residence thoroughfares of the city. It will enable one to ride from the cemeteries, to the Grand Avenue viaduct, and across that to Tower Grove Park. The road will cost half a million dollars, and will be built entirely by St. Louis capitalists.

The St. Louis Turner societies are noted all over the United States for their gymnasts. There are six turn halls in the city, and the membership of the societies is over 20,000. About five hundred of the best of these gymnasts are being drilled for exhibitions at the World's Fair. The corps will include all the young athletes who participate in the events on the Turner nights at the St. Louis exposition, and there will be besides, a specially drilled body of a hundred men or so who are known among the Turners everywhere as prize-winners in the national competitions. The corps will go to the World's Fair prepared to issue and receive challenges for all sorts of feats of strength and skill, and they hope to engage in competition with Turners from Germany.

Don't Want the County's Name Changed.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Feb. 27.—The sentiment of the public here is strongly against the passage of the bill providing for changing the name of this county from Dickinson to Blaine. Republicans condemn the action as loudly as Democrats on strictly business grounds, urging the folly of changing a name already known. Petitions to retain the present name will be signed by three out of four voters in the county.

Phillips Brooks Memorial Fund.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 27.—The Treasurer of the Phillips Brooks memorial fund reports \$70,500 subscribed up to noon yesterday.

NO WORRY ABOUT GOLD.

Business World Pays Little Attention to the Action of Congress.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "While \$3,000,000 of gold has gone abroad this week and \$500,000 more is expected to go to-day, there is an increase of apprehension about the monetary future, and the business world pays little attention to the action or inaction of Congress, though the increasing probabilities of an extra session are regarded with some interest."

"At Chicago the feeling in leading branches of trade is good, with larger business than a year ago and collections good, except in regions where storms cause delay. Milwaukee notes fair trade. At Minneapolis the flour output is slightly decreased, but prospects in lumber and the building trades are excellent."

"The Treasury has not materially changed its business this week, in spite of gold shipments, and exports of merchandise from New York are a little more satisfactory, closely approximating last year's for February thus far. Imports continue extraordinarily large and the outgo of gold must be expected to remain heavy as long as present trade conditions last, unless foreign purchases of American securities should come to balance the account."

"The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 230 as compared with totals of 233 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 270."

Swindled the Lumbermen.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 27.—Charles Wilson Rowe was yesterday convicted in the District Court of using the mails for the purpose of defrauding and of conspiracy. Sentence was deferred. Rowe's scheme was very comprehensive, and he succeeded in swindling lumbermen throughout the Northwest out of thousands of dollars before he was arrested. He represented himself as an extensive lumber dealer here, and by referring the lumbermen to a fictitious banking firm of this city as to his financial standing he obtained large shipments of lumber which he sold and never paid for.

No Application for a Receiver.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 27.—The officers of the New York & New England Railroad say they know nothing of any application for a receivership and believe the report to be false. They say there is no ground for it, as the company has no debt it cannot pay.

Drank Kerosene by Mistake. FERRISPORT, Ill., Feb. 27.—John Mishler, who resides near this city, died yesterday from drinking kerosene by mistake. He was 80 years old and very feeble.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

Objects That Have Been Sought by the Trans-Mississippi Congress.

Mr. O. W. Crawford, Secretary of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, was at the Paxton Hotel yesterday, and talking to a Bee reporter said: "The first meeting of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress was held in Galveston, Texas, the next in Denver, Colo. At this meeting there was a representation of about 1,250 delegates. From every State and Territory in the West the business men came to discuss questions of public economy and commercial interest."

"The meeting following was held in this city, and the enthusiasm exhibited by the delegates in considering trans-mississippi transportation, reclaiming of arid lands, deep water outlets by way of the lakes to the Atlantic and by way of the Gulf of Mexico to all the world showed how deeply these questions have been studied and how acute is the interest of the whole people in these subjects. The next Congress was held at New Orleans last February. It was a most successful meeting. The most active business men, the most profound thinkers, the greatest debaters met there and discussed additional questions of public policy and commercial good. Returning freights, north and south railroad rates, export of grain by way of the Gulf, Nicaragua Canal, Mississippi River improvement, deep water ports on the gulf, the place and uses of silver from a monetary standpoint, freed coinage, the obligation of the government to irrigate arid lands, were some of the subjects canvassed exhaustively and upon which recommendations to Congress were made by a vote of the convention."

"These congresses are the outgrowth of a desire on the part of the people to express to the Legislators of the country the legislative needs."

"The next meeting of this congress will be held April 24, 25, 26 and 27 in Ogden, U. T. Already the press of the West is giving voice to the interest of the people in this convention. My correspondence shows a strong desire to have several new subjects discussed at the April meeting. Free harbors on the Gulf coast, the defensive and commercial interest of the government of the United States in an interoceanic water way and manufacturing in the West will no doubt be included in the program which will be made by the Executive Committee."